NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1900. - COPYRIGHT, 1900. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. -THIRTY PAGES.

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IT WILL RUN THE MACHINERY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Bill's Lieutenants Frankly Admit Croker's Supremacy-Senator McCarren Will Be Temporary Chairman of the Convention and May Be Continued as Permanent Chairman-The Platform Will Reaffirm the Financial Plank of the National Convention - The Situation as to Candidates.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8 .- Any number of Democrais are prancing through the corridors of the hotels to-night. They have come from all parts of the State for the purpose of participating in the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention, which is to as-semble here on Tuesday. Just how much "participating" they will do is quite another question, and yet just what part will be assigned to them in the deliberations is known of all men. The candidates, the platform and all of the machinery of the convention is in the hands of Richard Croker of New York, Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy and James Shevlin of Brooklyn, the latter gentleman representing Hugh McLaughlin, for forty years the leader of the Kings County Democ-

The foregoing statement is fully acquiesced in by the lieutenants of ex-Senator David B. Hill As a matter of fact this is ancient political news. It was known the morning after the primaries, which were held on Aug. 28, and it has been printed and reiterated by all the newspapers ever since. It is spoken of as ancient political news for the reason that twenty-four hours in politics are sometimes a decade compared to the ordinary avocations of life But the unanimity with which the lieutenants of Mr. Hill have candidly admitted the supremacy of the Croker wing of the party in the State has been one of the startlingly interesting features their arryal early this evening Elliot Danforth, Mr. Hill's personal friend Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who is recognized as Mr. Hill's representative as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee: Eugene Hughes, treasthe State Committee; John F. Gaynor and all others who have pinned their fortunes to Mr. Hill in this fight are among those who frankly admit the supremacy of the Croker wing of the party. Mayor McGuire declines to be a candidate for temporary chairman of the convention and this in itself is an avowal that it would be useless for him nowto undertake to defeat the will of Mr. Croker and his friends. Mayor McGuire issued this statement to-night:

Referring to the statement that the contest over temporary chairman is to be renewed at the meeting of the State Committee, I desire to state that I shall not allow my name to be presented by any section of the party, and I am not a candidate. The majority of the conven-tion has the right to choose the chairman, and I have concluded that unity in the party will be promoted by my withdrawal." Ex-Senator Murphy arrived to-night, and

he said that without doubt Senator Patrick Henry McCarren would be temporary chairman of the convention and that in the event of certain contingencies Senator McCarren might be continued as permanent chairman. The contingen des referred to by Mr. Murphy involve the possibilities of George Raines of the Second district of Monroe being a delegate to this convention. There is a contest over Mr. Raines's selection; and yet a little thing like that should not bother the Bryanited Democracy of the Empire State. William J. Bryan was not a regularly elected delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896. He was a course the Bryanized National Committee on Credentials seated Mr. Bryan and his delegation and Mr. Bryan captured the nomination for President. Mr. Hill's friends here admit that the State Committee at its meeting in the ballroom of the Grand Union Hotel on Monday evening will ut hold the Croker wing of the party by a vote of 27 to 23, and will control the permanent organization of the convention, which is to name the Committee on Credentials, and surely if Mr. Raines decides to be seated there is nothing to prevent, save that some of the Democratic leaders on the side of Mr. Croker, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shevlin may deem it unwise or inexpedient to exercise all the power at their command. Mr. Croker once said in a speech in Tammany Hall (it was in 1888), when Hugh J. Grant was elected Mayor:

"Great power is a dangerous thing, and you, gentlemen, must be considerate and conservalive in exercising the fruits of this great vic-

Mr. Murphy had a long consultation to-night with Senator Grady, Mr. Shevlin, Mr. McCarren and Corporation Counsel John Whalen. They were informed that Mayor McGuire had declined to become again a candidate for temporary chairman, and there was a general talk as to the platform to be adopted by the convention. It appears from the statements of some of the Democrats here that almost every one of their friends had been invited to write a platform and that after serious consideration the various platforms are to be welded into one, and the determination is to make it short, sharp and decisive. Mr. Murphy, however, said that the financial plank adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City would be reaffirmed. The plank demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of '6 to 1. As to whether the Kan sas City platform will be adopted in its entirety is quite another matter, for the reason that the national Democratic platform is outspoken in its demand for direct legislation. There is some objection to inserting that clause in the

platform to be adopted by this convention. A word as to condidates. Norman E. Mack, National Committeeman for the State, had a long talk with Mr. Murphy to-night concerning the immediate political fortunes Senator William Francis Mackey Buffalo. It has been printed that Mr. troker and Mr. Murphy, and especially Mr. McLaughlin, are opposed from every standpoint to the nomination for Governor of Senator Mackey, and he must be content with the second place on the ticket or nothing at all. This was not the testimony here tonight, for the reason that Mr. Murphy said that all things were possible and that Senator Mackey might even now be nominated for arst place on the ticket. Still, Mr. Murphy did not seem to be in a serious mood when he made this statement, and the situation as to candi dates which THE SUN printed three weeks ago

is not changed a particle. The candidates for Governor and the order in which they are being considered by the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin combination are still John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn and Senator Mackey If anything, Mr. Shepard was somewhat more favorably spoken of to-night by some of the leading Democrats, but just how long his is to last is one of the conundrums of the situation. The Bryanized Democracy of the State, so some said, would make things exceedingly lively and interesting for Mr. Shepard, who openly espoused the anti-Bryan bolt in the State four years ago. In order understand the temper of these Bryan men, t is only necessary to talk with them half a minute. Many of them are fanatics and others insist that Bryan is to be the political Messiah to lead the Democratic party into "green fields

CROKER WING IN CONTROL: and pastures new." In the words of Dr. John SCHEMED FOR A BIG STRIKE. H. Girdner, Bryan's confidential adviser, "Bryan has been chosen by God to lead the Democratic party to victory, Just as Moses was chosen by God to lead the children of Israel out of the wilderness.

These Bryan men have tenacious memories and it is because of this well-established fact that few here view seriously the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard for Governor of the Bryan ized Democracy of the State of New York. It is only necessary to refer to the recent victory at the primaries of Mr. Mack in Erie county over ex-Lieut.-Gov. William Francis Sheehan to illustrate the tenacity of purpose of the Bryan men in their support of him and his demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr Sheehan was with Mr. Shepard in 1896 and resigned his place as Democratic National Committeeman for the State because he would not support Bryan. Last month, when Mr. Sheehan went to Buffalo and opened headquarters in the Iroquois Hotel for the purpose of defeating Mr. Mack, the personal friend of Bryan, at the primaries, the sixteen-to-oners of Erie county remembered Mr. Sheehan's apostacy in 1896, and he was promptly snowed under Mr. Sheehan had rented a cottage at the United States Hotel for the purpose of taking part in the proceedings here. He has been with Mr. Hill in his fight to control the Democratic State Committee and the State convention on this occasion. To-night Mr. Sheehan telegraphed from New York releasing the cottage, and he is not to be in Saratoga this time. The absence of Mr. Sheehan is accepted as still another evidence that the Hill men have given up all hope of controlling the committee or the convention,

The Hill people here, though, are in a quan-

dary on one subject, and that is what should be done with Coler in the convention. Mr. Hill has personally said that Mr. Coler's name must go before the convention as a candidate for Governor if he only received the support of fifty delegates. Two things favored them. One was the hag-Some of Mr. Hill's friends differ as to the gling that always exists between miners and wisdom of this policy, and are rather of the opinion that if the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin wing of the party present the name of John B. Stanchfield it would be a graceful thing for Mr. Hill to accept the situation, knowing the sure defeat of Coler, and move to make Stanchfield's nomination unanimous. In that way some of Mr. Hill's friends say, that the full burden of responsibility as to the result of the Democratic campaign in the State would be placed upon the Croker wing of the party. Mr. Hill, it is said, believes that he is to outlive Mr. Croker, physically and politically, and some of his friends here advance the argument that in this fight between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill one or the other must eventually go to the wall before the Democratic party in the State can uplift its arms and raise its voice in peeans of victory. On the other hand it is insisted for Mr. Hill that he should give Coler every opportunity to test his strength in this convention, and in this way to pave the way for Coler to appear as the head of an anti-Tammany organization in New York a year from this autumn. Democrats here say by that time Mr. Coler will have become a memory and that his political aspirations will have long since departed. If Mr. Coler has any aspirations to lead an anti-Tammany movement for Mayor they would be frustrated, it is claimed here, by the fact that in all probability Seth Low will be the candidate for Mayor of the Republicans and the Independents, and as an indication of the sturdiness of Mr. Shevlin's views as to the result of the Mayoralty fight next year, he said to-night: "Were I a betting man I would bet \$10,000 new that the next Mayor of New York will be a Democrat to be named by the regular

A new name for Lieutenant Governor was of Albany. Mr. Glynn is here, and he is spoken of very highly by his friends. He is the youngest member of Congress, and while not an avowed candidate for the place, his friends insist that his candidacy would unite the warring Democratic factions of Albany county No serious consideration has been given to any candidates for Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor. The dis-position of the Hill men is to allow the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin wing of the party to name all the candidates and to play the game to suit themselves. This is the tenor of their conversation.

Senator Mackey arrived late and had a long talk with Senator Grady and others. He said: 'If the Hill people stick to Coler I'll be nominated for Governor, as I have already 102 delegates at my back. My chances for the nomina-tion are better than ever."

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Movement to Exclude From Class Rooms Histories That Side With the North.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Sept. 8 .- The action of the Louisiana division of the United Confederate Veterans in appointing a committee to examine the books used in the public and private schools of the States, particularly the histories, geographies and readers, and see whether they treat historical matters from the Southern standpoint, with the object of banishing from the schools those that fail t do so, is likely to bring about an examina

banishing from the schools those that fall to do so, is likely to bring about an examination of the books by the School Board as well as by the Confederate Veteran Committee.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Elementary Education, announces himself fully in accord with the veterans. The board was insisting upon the use of Southern books in the schools. "We have another consideration to face," continued Mr. Wilson, "that is worthy of consideration We are necessarily importing teachers from the North and West, not alone in the public schools, but in private ones. These people are not with us in that patriotic sympathy that we feel for the old South. From these the veterans can expect teaching not to their taste. They are in different parts of the State and will need attention. In some places histories are used that are not what they should be. They are written by Northern authorities and rank in their prejudice. It will be easy to find these if they are sought after. There is a disposition in some parts of the State to use books not accepted by the State board. This should be reprobated. The board is very earnest that Southern history should be preserved."

The recent declaration of the G. A. R. as to Southern school histories is likely to lead to the abolition of all save Southern histories and readers in the Louisiana schools.

FERRYBOAT PLAINFIELD BURNED.

Completely Destroyed. The New Jersey Central ferryboat Plainfield was destroyed by fire last night. The Plainfield has been in the dry dock at South Cove, Communipaw, for the past week. Her engines had been overhauled, her sides had een repainted, a good deal of repairing had been done, and she was all ready to begin mak-

ing trips again to-day. At 5 minutes before 11 o'clock last night the watchman on the pier discovered that the boat was on fire. So far as is known no one was on the boat at the time, and the origin of the fire is not known. The watchman sounded the alarm and the Central Railroad tugboats, Bayonne and Red Ash, ran into the slip and, making fast a number of hawsers, hauled the Plainfield into

number of hawsers, hauted the finding the middle of the stream.

The Plainfield floated down with the tide until she grounded on the Jersey Flats. The tugboats and the fireboat Robert A Van Wyck both threw water on her but they could not save her. At midwight she had burned to the water's line, but the flames were still coming up from the president of the water of the coming the continuous comments.

one of the officials of the company said last night that the boat was a total loss and that the damage would probably be about \$125,000. The Plainfield was a wooden side wheeler of 1,051 gross tonnage, and was built in Brooklyn

DEMOCRATS FOMENTED THE COAL TROUBLES. NOW AVERTED.

Proof at Hand That They Backed Up the Agitators So as to Have the Militia Called Out and Thus Damage the Republican

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 8 .- That the strike agitation in anthracite regions of Pennsylvania was started and is fostered and backed by conspirators working in the interest of Bryan is an established fact. Full knowledge of the entire conspiracy is in possession of the Governor and other State authorities. This information was divulged by an attaché of the Executive offices at Harrisburg while passing through here on his way to the coal regions. Developments show that the rumors which were circulated in July soon after Bryan's nomination, that the Democrats would abet strikes and labor agitations for campaign purposes were not unfounded, notwithstanding the loud denials of Bryan leaders. There will be an attempt to duplicate the condition of eight years ago, when Homestead strikers had to be suppressed by the National Guard, thereby creating an issue that was largely, if not wholly, responsible for Cleveland's election.

The Democratic campaign managers have kept a sharp eye all over the country, ever since the Kansas City Convention, to produce a state now existing in the threatened region. Two things favored them. One was the hagoperators over powder and minor supplies. The other was the appointment of Gen. Charles Miller of Franklin as Major-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Gen. Miller and Congressman Sibley own 51 per cent. of the axle grease works at Franklin, which plant is part of the Standard Oil system, the Standard company owning the other 49 per cent. of stock. Miller was not appointed Major-General by Gov. Stone on account of his connection with the Standard Oil, but for his superior executive ability, his private business interests employing more hands than the 10,000 composing the

National Guard. In his appointment the Bryan conspirators saw their chance to spring their trick on Pennsylvania, cause a big strike, riots and then suppression by the National Guard. Then they would have a splendid chance to howl at the Coal Trust, Standard Oil, people killed under Republican administration and a whole lot of other things. They lost almost a month trying to foment trouble in the bituminous regions of western Pennsylvania, where their efforts were thwarted by the excellent state of business. Then they came on to the anthracite region No eastern Pennsylvania miners ever thought of striking until agitators were sent out from Indiana only a month ago. The agitators came unsolicited by any set of people that lived in the region or by any oppressive industrial condition that existed in Pennsylvania. The impending strike did not come about in a natural or spontaneous way and the first news was that which always comes from Indianapolis.

That agitators out in Indiana, the old hothed of copperheadism, closeted in secret session, should arrogate to themselves the regulation of industrial conditions in Pennsylvania is creating intense indignation. Business here heard in the Democratic confabs to night, as elsewhere has surpassed all records during cKinley's Administration. The Lehigh Valley is the granary of the anthracite region, and carleads of meat for Hazleton and Wyoming towns are sent daily from the packing houses of Allentown. Business men here are opposed to the strike, saying it is senseless, and millers and meat men along the Lehigh River declare that they will not feed the striking miners.

THE STRIKE POSTPONED. Labor Leaders in Indianapolis Yield

Appeals. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8 .- The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers entered upon the consideration of the anthracite situation early this morning, and late to-night issued a statement postponing the strike for a few days This decision was taken as the result of numerous letters and telegrams which reached the board during the day from merchants and others in the anthracite regions, all of which urged the board to postpone action and attempt to compromise the existing differences. The merchants said that many of the miners are now in debt and that it would be impossible to carry them through a strike, if one were ordered, and that great destitution and suffering would be certain to follow. It was also urged that industries would be paralyzed by a strike and that the best interests of the miners demanded that a strike should not be ordered except as a

last resort. The members of the board were impr by these statements and while believing that the miners in the bituminous fields would contribute to the relief of the strikers, they admitted among themselves that the \$100,000 in the national treasury and the \$350,000 in the State treasuries would soon be exhausted if the 149,000 miners and their families should become entirely dependent upon it for a support. In addition to this, the conservativ spirit prevailed in the board's councils and it was finally determined to issue a statement which would defer a strike for a few days in order that every possible means for a compromise might be tried.

The statement declares that the United Mine Workers are opposed to a strike except as a last resort; that the wages of the anthracite workers have not kept pace with the cost of living: that their ages have been arbitrarily reduced by a system of dockage; that the min-ers have been compelled to take their children from school and put them in the mines in order to make a support for their families; that these impositions have been patiently borne till they are no longer bearable, and that the niners have made application to the board for permission to strike. The statement then

concludes as follows: 'In order that the operators may have further opportunity to avert the strike; that the commerce of the New England States may not be temporarily destroyed and permanently the commerce of the New England states may not be temporarily destroyed and permanently injured by an unnecessary shortage in their fuel supplies; that the many thousands of workers engaged in these industries and in commerce, whose welfare is interwoven with the mining interests, may not suffer from causes over which they have no control, and more time may be had for negotiations along the line indicated, the miners of the anthracite field are hereby notified that the National Executive Board does not deem it advisable to order a strike to take effect Sept. 10, as requested by the Hazleton convention, but the miners of the whole anthracite region are instructed to restrain themselves for a few days longer and hold themselves in readiness to cease work immediately upon the ending of the present negotiations, when, if a settlement is not reached, an official indorsement of the strike ordered will be sent out by this board."

WILKES-BARRE Pa. Aug. 8.—The eagerness with which the entire anthracite region is waiting for the decision as to a coal strike is equalled by no event which has ever stirred the people in this part of the State. There is absolutely no way of determining until a clash comes whether the operators of the union leaders are right, the former in declaring that not 20 per cent. of the men will

E. & W. E. & W. Dress Shirts. E. & W.

strike and the latter in asserting that not less than 90 per cent, will answer the call and quit work. The operators say they have polled their workmen: the union men that they have received reports from the secretaries of various locals. The operators have endeavored to destroy any impression that the strike will tie up the region, while the leaders have declared that when the strike is ordered not a colliery will be operated.

The events of the last few days have substantiated largely the assertions of the labor men. In every part of the region the ranks of the union have been swelled by large bodies of recruits, in some places all the men at a mine

Cause With Laboring Men — The Strike
Postponed by the Central Board After a
Flood of Telegrams Had Been Sent Warning Them of the Great Distress It Would
Bring on All Sides—Good Prospects New
for a Settlement of the Troubles

The Strike of the union have been swelled by large bodies of recruits, in some places all the men at a mine joining. At Miners' Mills, near here, 750 men were initiated last night and at Parsons 250 men. When asked why at the last moment the men had joined the union some of them said:

Well, there is going to be a strike and it is better to have a whole strike than half a one. We may gain something. We cannot lose much, and if we are beaten it will come quicker with every colliery tied up. all the men at a mine joining. At Miners' Mills, near here, 750 men. When asked why at the last moment the men had joined the union some of them said:

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better to have a whole strike than hair a one. We may gain something. We cannot lose much, and if we are beaten it will come quicker with every colliery tied up, all the men idle, than if half of the men were on strike and half at work. Besides, as union men we will get the financial support of the union; otherwise we might be idle and gain nothing. But we do not approve of a strike. Times are too good. We have had more work these last four months than in years past and we should not let the opportunity go to make good money. But we cannot help ourselves.

This is the feeling which prevails very generally throughout the region and many of the men are joining the union to get its financial protection in the event of a strike. Over 20,000 have joined in the last few days and at the big mass meetings which will be held to-morrow, many more are expected to join. These mass meetings will be the final effort of the union men before the strike. A well-known operator speaking to-day for the big companies said that he did not believe the miners and laborers would strike, but feared very much that the vounger employees, the driver boys and breaker boys, would strike just for the fun of it, and because the fever of excitement is upon them. This would compel the shutting down of the collieries and would create a condition similar to a general strike. How true this is was exemplified in this city to-day. A seventeen-year-old driver boy at the Stantion colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company failed to get steady work because there was no place for him. He went on strike. The other fifty boys struck also in sympathy before they knew what the question was. In consequence, the some nat the colliery were idle, the mine being crippled by the loss of the driver boys. It is this condition which many of the operators believe will exist during the strike.

this condition which many of the operators believe will exist during the strike

There is a general belief that there will be
acts of violence, but this is disputed by the
union leaders. However, to-day Sheriff Harvey received a score of applications from people who want to be deputy sheriffs. He has
filed these and taken their addresses. A report sent out from Hazleton to-day that Supt.
Richards of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company made an effort to get the company's employees to agree to arbitration is denied by
Mr. Richards.

HAZLETON, Pa. Sent. 8—The committee of

pany made an effort to get the company's employees to agree to arbitration is denied by Mr. Richards.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. s.—The committee of the Mine Workers' Union of the three districts were in session here to-day all day behind closed doors and had very little information to give out other than that they were still endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulties. The Rev. Father Phillipps was called in later in consultation, but would say nothing as to what had developed. Toward evening President Nicholis said that a proposition had been sent in to President Mitchell at Indianapolis. The committee then sat down to wait for the answer while the offices of the hotel where the meetings are being held filled up with an anxious crowd of miners and others interested in the proceedings. The whole town was in the same state of mind and the sole topic of talk in the street was the strike.

While it is universally believed that if a strike is declared the response to it will not be made by over 25 per cent, of the mine workers hereabouts, such a state of affairs is regarded with more apprehension than if all the colleries were obliged to suspend operations, as it is almost sure to lead to trouble. The strikers will attempt to drive the men at work out of the workings, and if resistance is made by them or their guards, bloodshed will doubtless ensue. It is a well-known fact here that since the Lattimer shooting in September, 1897, almost every foreigner working in the mines has provided himself with firearms and has declared himself with firearms and has declared himself with firearms and has declared the intention of using them when trouble should come. Trouble is understood to mean any repressive measures by a Sheriff's posse.

A gunsmith told the reporter to-day that during the last four weeks he had repaired and put in working order hundreds of firearms for Hungarians and Italians. The latter have been especially noticed of late buying revol-vers and cartridges. Sheriff Harvey arrived been especially noticed of late buying revers and cartridges. Sheriff Harvey are in town from Wilkes-Barre this evening. This nothing remarkable about this as he here, but when asked what provisions had

here, but when asked what provisions had been made for any possible coming trouble he said that he had not done anything as he thought it was time enough to cross the bridge when one came to it. But one thing he had determined on, not to make the mistake Sheriff Martin did in 1897. He said that he would make up his posse of outsiders.

There was a secret conference here last night at the Central Hotel lasting until 2 o'clock between General Superintendent Richards, Local Superintendent Hadesty of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and Father Malloy of Audearied. The conferees were so anxious to keep the purpose of the meeting secret that to evade the waiting reporters they slipped out the back door of the hotel, jumped into a waiting carriage and were driven away rapidly. Although up to the prospect of all this, it is believed that Father Malloy whose parish includes many of the mine workers in the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre had endeavored to induce this company to agree to arbitrate the difficulties. News of this conference produced a flutter of alarm among other operators here as it might imply that the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre was about to "fluke," yield to the demands of the strikers and make a break in the solid front the operators have maintained thus far. Those of the conferees who could be reached to-day had not a word to say as to what what been done and only Monday's developments will show.

Shortly, before 9 o'clock the Mine Workers' Committee gave out the following statement:

"HAZELTON, Sept. 8, 1900.—TO ALL MINERS IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION:—GREETING:

"The following telegram has been received here at 7 o'clock which explains itself:

"INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.

"To T. D. Nicholle, President of District No. 1; Thomas Duffy, President of District No. 2;

"The mas Duffy, President of District No. 2;

"The Mational Board directs me to advise that inasmuch as negotiations are still pending for a settlement, that all miners continue work as usual until they receive official notic

"T. D. NICHOLLS,
"THOMAS DUFFY.
"JOHN FAHRY."

This means that all miners will return to work as usual on Monday morning throughout the anthracite region and the great strike for the present is averted.

Quantity of Anthracite on Hand. Reports showing the total production of anthracite for the month of August lead to the belief that some of the operators had in view the possibilities of a strike and a shutdown at the mines, for the August output was the largest of any month this year, aggregatthe largest of any moran this year, aggregating 4,960,060 tons. The production of hard coal thus far this fiscal year aggregates 30,953,089 tons as compared with 29,196,356 in the preceding year. This is an increase of 1,756,733 tons. A large proportion of this increase goes to offset the heavy reduction in stocks last year, and therefore the available supply is

Engineer and Fireman Held Responsible for

the Elevated Wreck.

The officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in investigating the cause of the accident on the Kings County Elevated strucin collision at the junction of Fulton and Tillary streets, ascertained that the engineer and firman of the locomotive were responsible and they were discharged from the employ of the company. ture on Friday afternoon when two trains were

and they were discharged from the employ of the company.

Supt Edwards who has charge of the elevated railroad system, said that the motorman and conductor of the motor train were not in the least responsible for the accident. Edward J. Rosenkranz, who was in charge of the locomotive, was on his last trip and would have been relieved for the day as soon as he reached the Flatbush avenue station. He left the locomotive in charge of the fireman while he was washing up preparatory to going home. Supt. Edwards said that the red signal was displayed showing that the switch was open and that the fireman paid no attention to it.

John P. O'Donnell Says:

"Taking the rairroads in all parts of the world, Great Britain not excepted, the New York central is the best signalled, and consequently the best protected, line in the world."—Extract from an address delivered by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Ada.

COMING BRITISH ELECTION:

GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE FOR WAR HEROES' AID IN THE CAMPAIGN.

If Lord Roberts Can't Get Home in Time, Baden-Powell May Be Brought on From Cape Town-Lord Roberts Not Regarded as the Best Man for Commander-in-Chief.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 8 .- The question most disussed during the last few days has been; Will there be a general election before November? Although perhaps Lord Salisbury has not even yet absolutely decided this point, I have good reason to believe that, unless the unexpected happens in South Africa or elsewhere meanwhile, the dissolution of Parliament will be announced after the Council which the Queen will hold about the 17th of the present month. The Times in an editorial to-day which is significantly suggestive of a certain amount of inspiration, claiming the final incorporation of the Transvaal into English territory, may be taken to indicate that the purely military period of the war is practically over The Times adds that the date of Lord Roberts's return must be approaching. It is not unnatural to suppose that he will be accompanied by Gens. Kitchener and Buller and most of the other senior generals whose experience, as repeatedly pointed out by members of the Government, will be required at home for properly undertaking the work of army reform without

delay. Though the return of the Government to power is not doubted by any one, the Ministers are anxious for the presence of some military heroes if the elections occur in October. This causes the sadly disorganized remnants of the Liberal party to protest strongly against rushing the "khaki election." In the event of Lord Roberts being unable to return in time, it seems likely that Gen. Baden-Powell, who is only second favorite to Lord Roberts, will be rushed across. At present he is apparently staying aimlessly at Cape Town, where he was preceded by an installment of Lord Roberts's chargers.

It is now taken for granted that Lord Roberts will be made Commander-in-Chief at the expiration of Lord Wolseley's term on Nov. 1. Despite his popularity and military prestige Lord Roberts is not considered really the best man for such a post, as he is lacking in the necessary sternness. His kindly nature is too prone to consider the feelings of others and moreover he is considered over-liable to be influenced by the society element. Gen. Kitchener, the only other commander possible, is considered best suited for the place, inasmuch as he is an absolutely professional soldier, uninfluenced by anything or anybody beyond the determination to secure efficiency. However, he is too junior in the service for so important a command

As regards the actual military situation in South Africa now, the capture of Gens. DeWet and Botha, they failing to surrender, seems to be the only hindrance to a conclusion of the war. But when Gen. De Wet's record is considered, the hindrance cannot be called a slight one.

A FILIPINO'S TALK ON BRYAN. Democratic Victory, He Says, Would Mean Victory for the Rebels, Too.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, Sept. 8 .- A Filipino committee has been established here under Senor Arejola, an adherent of Aguinaldo. The Government refuses to have any relations with the committee. Senor Arejola says that Paris is still the headquarters of Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative, who is awaiting events in the election in the United States. He declares that if Mr. Bryan is elected the Filipino leaders expect the United States Government to grant

full autonomy to the archipelago. Senor Arejola adds that the latest message form Manila states that Aguinaldo is at the head of a considerable force; has ample funds and has retaken eight places from the Americans. The Filipinos, he says, completely hold the island of Mindanao, where they have established a government.

NEW HARBOR DEFENCE VESSEL. The Wyoming Launched at the Union Iron

Wo:ks in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 .- To the stirring strains of "Stars and Stripes Forever," and amid the cheers of thousands of spectators and the screech of many whistles, the harbor defence monitor Wyoming was launched at the Union Iron Works to-day. Miss Francis H. Warren, who christened the new harbor defence vessel, is the daughter of Wyoming's senior United States Senator. She is a charming girl, still in her teens, and very popular in the society of Wyoming's capital and at Washington.

ashington. The Wyoming is the third coast defence ves Washington.
The Wyoming is the third coast defence vessel to be constructed on this coast. The others were the Monadnock built at Mare Island, and the Monterey, built by the Union Iron Works. This latest addition to Uncle Sam's navy is an improvement on the Monterey type and is a powerful fighting machine. The complete armament of the vessel was installed before the launching. She carties two 12-inch breechloading rifled guns, four 4-inch rapid fire guns, three 6-pounders and four 1-pounders. Her keel was laid April 11, 1899. The Wyoming is expected to develop a speed of twelves knots an hour. Her engines give her 2,400 indicated horse power.

In addition to the young lady who performed the christening, there were present from Wyoming, Gov. DeForest Richards, Gen. Frank A. Stitzer, Adjutant-General A. P. Hanson and wife, Major P. Covert and wife, Major Thomas Wilhelm and Capt. Patrick Sullivan.

INJUNCTION STOPS PIER BUILDING. From Her at City Island.

For the past month the city of New York has been building a pier at the foot of Main street City Island. The pier is about 300 feet long and 40 feet wide, and it is almost completed. The only thing left to do is to put down the flooring. Yesterday all work was stopped when Mrs. Elizabeth Delancey served an injunction on the contractors, forcing them to suspend oper-

ations.

Mrs. Delancey declares that she owns land under water 400 feet away from the shore line all around City Island, and she produces maps to prove it. In 1806 she prevented a man named Pietras from building a pier, and beat him when he carried the case to the Court of Appeals. She also prevented another pier being built two years later. This case was also carried to the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Delancey declares that no pier shall be finished unless the builder rents or buys the ground under water that she says she owns. The matter has been referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Three More Croker Delegates.

YONKERS, Sept. 8 .- The Democratic Convention of the First district of Westchester was held in Hibernia Hall to-night. Themas F. Curran and James T. Lennon of this city and Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon were chosen delegates to the State convention. They will vote with Tammany A motion to indorse Stanchfield for Governor was made, but the chairman did not put it.

POUGEREEPSIE, Sept. 8 -- Francis G. Landy,

a wealthy re ident of Hyde Park, who is a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, New York, was nominated for the Assembly to-day by the Re-publicans of the Second Dutchess district. Population of Portland, Ore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Census Bureau to-day announced the population of Portland, Ore., for 1909 as 90,426, an increase since 1800 of 44,041, or 94.95 per cent. Send your address to The People's Co-operative Ice Company, 874 B'way, cor. 18th St., if interested in permanently cheaper ice or a good investment—Add.

NO ROOM FOR A DYING MAN

Back Again to the Streets. Dennis Kenny, homeless, was found un-onscious on the sidewalk at Forty-fourth street and First avenue on Thursday night An ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital said that the man was dying of consumption. He was taken to Bellevue and on Friday was sent to the Metropolitan Hospital on Black-

Consumptive Sent to a City Hospital Turned

well's Island, Last night Kenny was found unconsciou in the street again. When he was revived in the police station he said that the people on the Island had told him that they had no room for him in the hospital and had brought him back to the city. Dr. Stewart of Flower Hospital said it was a shame that Kenny had been turned out of the hospital as death was only a matter of a few days in his case. Kenny was taken to Bellevue again.

Dr. Bickley, the acting superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, when asked about

Kenny's case over the telephone, said; "Kenny was placed in the phthisis ward which is terribly overcrowded. They are sleeping on the floor there and we can only keep those who are unable to walk or move about. Kenny was a very sick man and it was a shame to let him go; but he was stronger than some of the others and so we had to leave him out. We couldn't put him in another ward, as it would be a crime to put a consumptive in a regular ward. The whole city seems to be full of consumption and we are so overcrowded here that a terrible condition of affairs exists."

BIG SHELLS WHIZZED BY HER. teamship San Marcos Has an Alarming

Experience Off Sandy Hook. Passengers aboard the Mallory Line steamship San Marcos, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, were somewhat disturbed at 11:40 o'clock yesterday forenoon by the hissing of a projectile across the course of the ship not more than about two hundred feet off her bow. Some of them saw, with the chief officer, who had charge of the bridge, a great splash in the sea where the projectile diasppeared. They had heard several seconds before the boom of a great gun at the Sandy Hook proving grounds and a few of them who happened to be looking shoreward had seen the flash and smoke of the

Capt. Young of the San Marcos thought that the experts ashore were getting mighty careless, but, having a large faith in the Government, he kept right on. His faith received something of a shock when he observed a few hundred yards astern another solid shot strike in the sea, kicking up a fountain of spray. This shot was fired almost parallel with the surface, and richochetted several times before vanishing altogether. It seemed as if the marksmen at the Hook were trying to see how near they could come to the San Marcos without hitting her.

SUNK BY THE IOWA.

The Ship May Flint Strikes the Bat tleship in San Francisco Bay and Goes Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.-The big American ship May Flint, leaded with coal from Seattle, ran into the bow of the United States battleship Iowa this evening as she was coming up the bay and was sunk. So far as can be learned no lives were lost The shock of the collision sprang several plates in the Flint's bow and the water poured in in a flood before her watertight compartments could be secured. The Flint drifted down upon the lumber bark Vidette and sank in a few

minutes The May Flint was the third largest ship in the world. She was four masted and was rebuilt from the old steamer Persian Monarch. She Philippines and the results of the Presidential | was converted into a sailing vessel five years ago nd in February had a voyage from Hong Kon to Tacoma, Wash., which lasted 107 days.

TEN-CENT COTTON IN TEXAS.

Enough Helpers to Pick It. Austin, Tex., Sept. 8 .- For the first time in many years cotton sold for 10 cents here and other places near here to-day. Planters are happy and are picking and rushing the product to market as rapidly as possible. There is a scarcity of laborers to gather the crop and thousands of Mexicans will be snipped from the Rio Grande border to central and northern Texas to supply the demand during the next two weeks. Labor agents are already at the border getting the Mexicans to come here for this work. None can be brought direct from Mexico owing to the Contract Labor law. Cotton pickers are receiving 65 cents for one hundred pounds, which is 15 cents more than has been paid for several years.

He Falls in Uptorn Broadway Almost Under the Feet of a Team of Truck Horses.

Gen. Stewart I., Woodford, former Minister to Spain, had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday while crossing Broadway to reach Wall street. He dodged a southbound cable car and was crossing the other track when he slipped among the loose paving stones heaped along the track during the progress of the work of changing the motive power on the cable road. A two-horse truck was only a few feet away moving down on Gen. Woodford, and the driver's attention was fixed in another direction. Jeremiah J. Haggerty of 551 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, reached forward at the last minute and succeeded in stopping the horses. Then Gen. Woodford was helped to his feet. He was unhurt and proseeded to his office without assistance.

FAINTED WHEN HER HOUSE WAS SOLD But Mrs. Tischier is Likely to Get It Back Free From the Buyer.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 8 -There was a spirited sale in the Sheriff's office this morning. A piece of property on the Riddle road was sold for \$3,975. The appraisement was \$2,000. The realty belonged to a Mrs. Tischler and was purchased by Alexander McDonald, the local representative of the Standard Oil Company, who is rated a millionaire. It was reported that he would deed the property to Mrs. Tischler, who is a friend of his family. Mrs. Tischler bid \$2,000, the appraised value, for her house. When she saw that some one was outbidding her she swooned away.

DION BOUCICAULT'S WIDOW WEDS. Married in Detroit to a Boston Grandson John C. Calhoun

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8 .- Mrs. Louise Thorndyke Boucleault, widow of Dion Boucleault the dramatist and actor who died in 1891, was married in this city last night to Frank Calhoun of Boston, a grandson of John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina statesman who was twice Vice-President. Frank Calhoun is reported to be rich. He is a member of the Boston Board of Trade.

of Trade.
Cahoun came to Detroit last Tuesday and has been much in Mrs. Boucicault's company since. She comes of the famous Thorndyke family of actors and actresses and is herself well

Picked Up a \$5,000 Check

H. Stumm, a sixteen-year-old office boy of the Automobile Patents Exploitation Company, 27 William street, picked up in the street on Friday afternoon a check for \$5,000 which had been drawn by Stern Brothers & Co., diamond dealers at 68 Nassau street, to their own ac-count. He returned it yesterday to the owners, who presented him with a quarter of a dollar.

Permit Ne Substitution. Insist Upon

ROOSEVELT GETS A REST.

HE REACHES CHICAGO AFTER VIG. OROUS WORK IN TWO STATES.

Great Enthusiasm in Michigan and Indiana Over the Governor's Words - Speeches Began at 8 o'Clock in the Morning-Picturesque Welcome at Holland, Mich .- The Day's Work. Ending With a Great Demonstration at South Bend, Ind., After Which the Governor Slips Away to Chicago.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 8 .- For more than nalf an hour a monster procession has been passing the telegraph office where this despatch is being written. Every man in the procession is a voter. Every man is there because he wants his fellow citizens to know that he is for McKinley and Roosevelt at the coming election. As they march, the paraders are not satisfied with the crash and blare of the drums and horns of the bands, but they are lifting their hats high above their heads and cheering as they pass the hotels and big office buildings. This is a town of 40,000 people. Of course, all the men in the procession can't well be furnished out of such a population. They come from all over the northern part of Indiana. Many of them are in their farm overalls and dusty brown

hats. Such is apathy. Of the same quality was the apathy which the Governor of New York left behind him in the State of Michigan, after addressing twenty thousand or more people altogether insix cities and towns. Mr. Diekema, the chairman of the Michigan State Committee, ventured the opinion when he left the Governor on the other side of the line that if the Hon. Daniel J. Campau, Michigan's member of the Democratic National Committee was right in saving when he went down to New York that the Republicans he had left at home were under the pall of impenetrable apathy, Theodor Roosevelt was a worker of miracles. Such a condition of feeling among the Republicans of Michigan as has passed before those who have been privileged to accompany Gov. Roosevelt is not the result of three day's carnpaigning. Mr. Diekema says it is the expression of the well-rooted conviction of the people of Michigan that they were safe with the Republican party and are not safe with William Jennings Bryan and his party.

Gov. Roosevelt reached the town, or rather the settlement of Holland, Mich., at 8 o'clock this morning. A political meeting at that hour in New York would not be expected to draw out more than half the population of the town. That was what happened at Holland. It was a peculiar audience. The men in it were the descendents of a colony of Holland Dutchmen who came out here in 1856, took up the whole township and have held it among themselves to this day. The committee that came down to the railroad station to meet the Governor might have been a committee from Pretoria to greet President Krüger. They were heavily built, solemn-faced, bushy-bearded men, whose clothes did not seem to have been cut with any idea that they would be put on the person who wore them. The committee was headed by a man on a scraggy-coated gray horse He was clad in gray homespun and wore a

purplish red sash over his right shoulder President Kolien of Hope College Introduced Col. Roosevelt to the Hollanders. He reminded his hearers that the Governor of New York bore a Dutch name and was a born Dutchman, following Dutch traditions in his sturdy maintenance of what he believed to be right, whether all the world was with him or against him. The Dutchmen were mightily pleased with this announcement, and they showed their pleasure still more when Gov. Roose

velt began his talk to them by saving Mr. Chairman and My Fellow Dutchmet The Governor reminded them that their State Republican Chairman, Mr. Diekema, was also a Dutchman and that the Republicans of Minnesota had nominated another Dutchman for their candidate for Governor and he said that the Dutch seemed to be doing a good deal in the Republican party just now. The nature of the Dutchman, too, he said, was adapted to doing business in a straightforward, sincere, simple way. Men of such characteristics had no place in the party of a man who had one policy in the East and another policy in the West and who had not the courage to defend either policy face to face with his opponents, but sought refuge in a mass of words

LIES ABOUT BOOSEVELT IN CIRCULARS. It became apparent at Holland that the Demo crats had already begun to feel the effects of Gov. Roosevelt's visit and were sore. The little town had been flooded with handbills which were filled with the most scurrilous abuse of the candidate. He was accused of all manner of outrageous crimes against the militiamen and the farmer, and of being prepared to tell all sorts of lies to the Hollanders, while he secretly sympathized with their enen All day long similar circulars cropped up and all sorts of lies were encountered among the crowds that were gathered to meet him. One will suffice to show the type of them all:

One of Congressman Hamilton's constitu-ents came to him at Allegan and wanted to know if Gov. Roosevelt would not deny on th stump that he was six miles in the rear of the Rough Riders at the battle of San Juan Hill Congressman Hamilton said that he would deny it himself and when he got on the steps of the Allegan court house he turned loose speech that for the first time violated the inunction issued from Republican headquarte that the orators with Col. Roosevelt were not to "climb San Juan Hill." He told his hearers about the way Roosevelt's men followed him up Kettle Hill,guided by the fluttering of his blue neckerchief and how Color-Sergeant Wright ran ahead of him and the Governo pulled him back saying, "Here, this is no foot-race." He asked how the liars who were putting out these fabrications about Col. Roosevelt squared this latest invention with their oftrepeated wall that he had shot a Spaniard in the back just as he reached the summit of the

Mr. Diekema was greatly pleased by the at tacks made on his guest.

"It is not hospitable," he said, "for me feel good when they throw mud at him, but I do. Because if there is any of Dan Campau's apathy left lying loose around this State the only way it can be ferreted out and stirred up is to set just such dirty work as that to going There is not a Republican in the State who does not angrily resent this sort of thing and who will not do his best to make up for it. It shows that my friends of the Democratic Committee are pretty far gone when they let them-

selves make such a break. Gov. Roosevelt had some fun of his own at Allegan. He was reading aloud to the crowd from the prophetic writings of William Jennings Bryan four years ago when he told the nation that a vote for McKinley was a vote for hard times. The people who were spread out on the sloping lawn out in front of the court house were interrupting him with appredative laughter at every sentence of Bryan that he read A man of somewhat befuddled ideas was standing in front of the speakers' stand shaking his head angrily at the way the people were laughing at Bryan. He waved his arms in the air once or twice and opened his mouth, but it was some time before he mustered up the courage of his convictions and spoke. All he could think as a crusher for the impertinent candidate for Vice-President who was annoying him was:

"You can't prove it."

"My friend, said the Governor turning to him with the utmost deference, "I don't have to prove it."

Everybody laughed at Mr. Brown but the Governor was not returned. A man of somewhat befuddled ideas was stand-